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STORIES OF THE WATER CURE

TWO LYNN MEN FORWARD STATE-
MENT TO SENATOR LODGE.

Former Members of Company D, Twenty-sixth Regiment, Volunteers—Cite Several Instances Where Filipinos Were Subjected to the Treatment—One Case Cited Which Cost the Life of a Priest Who Would Not Tell Where Insurgent Gold Was Buried.

Lynn, Mass., April 23.—Two Lynn men who were formerly members of Company D, Twenty-sixth regiment, U. S. V., and stationed in the Philippines, have sent to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge a statement of instances of the application of the water cure in the Philippines that came under their observation. Senator Lodge informed them that the matter will be laid before the proper authorities. These men are Privates William Labele and Albert W. Bertrand, the latter having been clerk of Company D and regimental clerk at headquarters while the Twenty-sixth regiment was stationed at Panay.

In his statement to Senator Lodge, Labele says he personally saw several instances of the application of the water cure. He says that while at Anlao three natives were taken by Company D men into a Catholic church and given the water cure. Labele says it was understood the natives knew where insurgent guns were concealed.

Labele says one of the natives refused to tell where the guns were secreted, and after he had been given the water cure he was blindfolded and one of the soldiers fired his gun near the man's head. The same instant the gun was fired another member of the squad hit the native with a stone and he was told that he had been shot. The native then told the United States soldiers where they could find the guns. In relating this incident Labele gives the names of the officers and privates who participated.

Continuing his statement, Labele says that in the summer of 1900, while the United States forces were about three miles from Estancia, Company D captured three natives and gave them the water cure. After the men had been filled with water blood came from their eyes and ears.

Bertrand has furnished Senator Lodge with particulars of the alleged disappearance and killing of Father Augustine, a Catholic priest, at Bol. Mr. Bertrand says it was reported that Father Augustine knew where insurgent gold was buried and the men were anxious to have him tell them where it could be found. Bertrand says men from Company D captured him in December, 1900, and dressed him in a uniform of the United States artillery. He was then taken to Banate and kept in a cage. He refused to tell where the gold was buried, and on the night of December 9 he was taken to a house formerly occupied by the president of the village. Upon his arrival at the house, Mr. Bertrand says, the water cure was given him by the "water cure squad." The men then proceeded to get nearly all the water out of him, but he did not revive. The men then became frightened and a surgeon was sent for. His services proved unsuccessful and Bertrand says that the priest died.

Some of the men were sworn to secrecy and the body was buried in a plot of land used by the troops as a baseball ground. Bertrand says that a non-commissioned officer was seen with the priest's watch and chain, and when a commissioned officer learned this they were turned over to him. In his statement Bertrand gives the names of the men taking part, and also refers to several officers.

According to Labele, when Company D was out on a hike, while stationed at Dugang, in July, 1900, the men were ordered to burn everything and see that no grown person escaped. Labele says that is what the men proceeded to do. Labele and Bertrand say that while at Dugang the soldiers came to a hut where a native woman had just given birth to a child. The husband was made a prisoner and the woman and child were dragged from the hut and left on the ground. The native shack was then burned, but Labele and Bertrand do not know what became of the woman and child.

WILHELMINA BETTER.

Her Convalescence, However, Will Take a Month.

The Hague, April 23.—It is said to-night at Castle Loo that, even without a relapse, Queen Wilhelmina's convalescence would occupy a month or more. To-day her majesty showed a considerable revival of spirits and interest in her surroundings. The queen mother went for a walk outdoors to-day for the first time since her daughter's illness.

Captain Clark's Destination.

Washington, April 23.—The declaration of Captain Clark to be a member of the American embassy to the coronation is viewed with general regret. However, it is realized that the mission for which Captain Clark was selected involves personal duties of an entertaining and exchange of courtesies of a very formidable character and entirely beyond his private means. Admiral Wilson succeeded Admiral Dewey in command of the naval forces in the Philippines, where he was called upon to discharge important duties.

New York Postoffice Official Arrested.

New York, April 23.—Graham C. Voorhis, who was the superintendent of a postoffice sub-station, was arrested this afternoon on the charge of abstracting money from letters. He was held in \$2,500 bail for examination next Wednesday.

ODELL FOR ROOSEVELT.

Has No Present Aspirations for the Presidency.

Charleston, S. C., April 23.—After having been in speeches of introduction made to-day, twice nominated for the presidency in 1903, Governor B. B. Odell of New York made this very pointed and positive statement before a large assemblage:

"I have no present presidential aspirations. Having laid aside the mantle of practical politics and tried my best to be a governor of the people, I ask the people if they desire to reward me, to send me as a delegate to the next national convention of republicans so that I may cast a vote for Theodore Roosevelt to succeed himself. With such a commission I shall be well satisfied."

CANAVAN WINS SUIT.

Local Baseball Manager Awarded \$555.50 in Boston.

Boston, April 23.—James E. Canavan, well known in New England as a ball player, to-day got a verdict of \$555.50 in his suit against the Boston Baseball association on a judgment recovered by him in a court in Connecticut. The original suit was to recover \$500, the price at which Murphy, the right fielder, was sold to the Boston club by Canavan as manager of the New Haven team.

ATLANTIC SHIP COMBINE.

INTERPELLATION TO BE MADE IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

Information Regarding the Future of Subsidized Lines Desired—Anxiety as to Whether the Cunard Company Will Go Under the Control of the New Corporation—Admiral Hereford Says Britain Must Change Her Methods.

London, April 24.—The Atlantic shipping combine will come before parliament to-day in a series of questions mainly relating to the future standing of the subsidized liners.

The questions whether the Cunard line will come under the control of the new corporation and the possibility of the combine acquiring British railroads are anxiously discussed here.

A Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beckett, in the course of his first speech made last night in his election campaign for the seat for Woolwich, in the House of Commons, referred to the combine. He said he declined to believe that British trade and commerce were yet jeopardized, but he admitted it might come to that unless Great Britain changed her present methods. He declared he was the last man to say the government should interfere to prevent the sale of British ships to Americans, "but at the same time, if the Americans were to dominate the carrying trade of the world from us, it would menace our commercial prosperity and the public should be awakened to the danger of the situation."

The Daily Mail this morning says it believes the German government can control sufficient stock in the German steamship lines in the combine to prevent them from falling under American control.

PATERNON STRIKE.

Strikers Storm Mills and Compel Suspension of Trade.

Paterson, N. J., April 23.—Striking dye helpers to-day stormed the establishments that were still running, and by force compelled a complete suspension of business in their trade. They engaged in a series of running fights with the police and plant managers, and in one of the severest clashes exchanged a volley of pistol shots. The radicals among the strikers were in command, and hostilities ceased only when there were no more shops to win over to the cause for which they were fighting. Many persons on either side were severely injured during the rioting, but no one was killed. It was believed for a time that it would be necessary to ask the state for troops to restore order and insure protection to life and property, but the police expressed confidence in their ability to handle the situation and no request for outside aid was made. Judge Dixon called the grand jury before him and charged them to indict the persons guilty of rioting. The owners blame the radical foreign element for the trouble.

Sharkey and Rhett Matched.

New York, April 23.—Tom Sharkey and Gus Ruhlin were matched this afternoon to box fifteen rounds to a decision before the National Sporting club of London during the week beginning June 23 for a purse of \$5,000, the winner to get 75 per cent. The men are to box at catch weights under the Marquis of Queensberry rules.

Foreign Notes.

London, April 23.—The Evening News to-day describes an ingenious collapsible table specially made for the use of King Edward while attending theaters. The table and its legs are folded up in a small space and can be carried with a handle, like a suitcase, without injuring the contents of the table, which consist of two decanters, three artistic cut glass tumblers and several small bottles of seltzer. One side of the table contains recesses for three coffee cups, saucers, silver spoons, cigars and cigarettes, while on the other side are three liquor glasses, an ash tray and a match box.

Newcastle, Eng., April 23.—Off the Tyne to-day a new steamer, the Dilker, of Adelaide, South Australia, was on her speed trial trip when she ran down the Norwegian ore steamer Hekla, which immediately sank, drowning seven of her crew. Ten men were rescued by the Dilker.

GUATEMALAN EARTHQUAKE.

OFFICIAL REPORTS OF ITS GREAT DESTRUCTION.

United States Government Informed by Its Consular Agents That Many Cities and Towns Were Almost Entirely Destroyed—Great Loss of Life—Shocks Continue—Soldiers Guarding Ruins.

Washington, April 23.—Two cablegrams received at the state department to-day tell of the great damage wrought by the recent earthquake in Guatemala. They are as follows:

Guatemala City, April 22.—On the night of the 18th instant an earthquake causing great destruction of life and property. Many cities and towns almost entirely destroyed. Loss yet unknown. Soldiers ordered out to guard ruins.

(Signed) Bailey, Consular Agent.

Guatemala, April 22.—Consular Agent Quisenberry reports earthquake 18th. Frightful catastrophe. Entire city in ruins. Consulate destroyed. Two hundred known killed; thought many more. Mrs. Clara Kildare only American killed. Great damage throughout republic. Guatemala City badly shaken. No lives lost. Shocks continue.

(Signed) McNally, (Charge).

Guayaquil, Ecuador, April 23.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt here last night.

AIMED AT BEEF TRUST.

Bill Introduced to Abolish All Import Duties.

Washington, April 23.—Representative McDermott of New Jersey to-day introduced a bill abolishing all duties upon meat and poultry imported from foreign countries.

Representative Richardson of Tennessee introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, There recently has been unusual increase in the price of beef, mutton, veal and pork, which is abnormal and due largely, if not altogether, to trusts and other combinations alleged to be unlawful in their organization, therefore

"Resolved, That the ways and means committee be instructed to investigate the question of the recent increase in the price of those articles and determine the cause thereof, and if practicable offer some measure of legislation that will affect a relief against the evil complained of."

TO REST BEEF TRUST.

Retail Butchers of Brooklyn Adopt a Plan.

New York, April 23.—The Retail Butchers' Protective association of Brooklyn to-night resolved to adopt a plan put in practice several years ago when the price of meat was raised and when the Brooklyn butchers bought meat in four carload lots of a western firm, outside the so-called combination. This plan, it was said, had the effect intended—the lowering of prices—while in force, but at that time some of the members of the association broke away and the scheme is to get up an iron-clad agreement which the members cannot get away from.

It was stated at the meeting that seventy-five butcher shops had been forced to close, because of the loss of trade consequent upon the advance in prices.

YALE GOLFERS WIN.

Administering Crushing Defeat to the Hartford Club.

Hartford, April 23.—Yale's golf team administered an overwhelming defeat to the team of the Hartford Golf club this afternoon on the links of the latter. The score follows:

Yale.	Hartford.
Hitchcock..... 5	J. P. Cheney..... 0
Reid..... 7	W. R. Cheney..... 0
Chapman..... 0	C. Cutler..... 1
Alston..... 0	F. R. Cooley..... 1
Brown..... 1	Redfield..... 0
Reardon..... 13	Whitmore..... 0
McNeil..... 2	Barney..... 0
Butts..... 3	Mitchell..... 0
Tyler..... 3	

The long drives of the Yale men from tee were the feature of the game. In the evening the two teams were entertained at dinner at the club house by President R. W. Cutler of the Hartford Trust company, a member of the local team.

DIED ANAHEIM.

Man Prevented from Suicide Dies Later of Heart Disease.

Naugatuck, April 23.—After attempting to take his life by jumping into a mill pond to-day Gustave Anderson, a Swede, aged thirty-eight, dropped dead at the station house, suffering from heart disease. Anderson jumped into a pond about noon and was rescued with difficulty. He was unconscious for some time after being brought ashore and was removed to the station house. At 4 o'clock Chief of Police Schmidt found the man lying dead on the floor. The medical examiner said that death was caused by heart disease.

Professor Woolley Speaks.

Washington, April 23.—Questions of jurisprudence occupied to-day's sessions of the American Social Science association. Professor Theodore S. Woolley of Yale university discussed treaty making under the United States constitution.

Spain to Build New Warships.

Madrid, April 23.—In the senate to-day the minister of marine, the Duke of argua, announced the intention of the government to order several new battleships.

DEUTSCHLAND PROCEEDS.

Accident to Steering Gear Does Not Prevent Her Sailing.

New York, April 23.—Emil L. Boas, American general manager for the Hamburg American line, received advices to-night stating that the Deutschland had reached Plymouth at 7 o'clock this evening with her steering gear disabled and after landing her mails and passengers had proceeded on her voyage to Cherbourg and Hamburg unassisted.

Captain Albers in his report says that from April 19 until the Deutschland reached the English channel a continuous light hurricane from the north northwest, accompanied by heavy seas in which the ship labored heavily, was encountered. At 2:35 a. m. on Tuesday it was found that the ship did not answer her helm. An investigation showed that the rudder shaft was probably broken. From that time the ship was steered by used her twin screws.

ARKANSAS GOVERNOR ACCUSED.

Baptist Church Charges Him With Profanity and Drunkenness.

Little Rock, Ark., April 23.—At a meeting of the Second Baptist church congregation to-night, the discipline committee presented charges against Governor Jefferson Davis, who is a member of the church. The allegations accuse the governor of profanity, drunkenness and gambling. It was decided by the congregation to appoint a committee of three to wait upon the governor and demand of him a statement as to whether the charges are true or not.

FUNSTON MUST BE SILENT

PRESIDENT REPROVES HIM FOR HIS PUBLIC UTTERANCES.

Ordered to Cease Discussion of the Philippine Situation—Taken to Task for His Remark About Senator Hoar—He Expresses Regret and Hereafter Will Leave the Philippines Out of His Speeches.

Washington, April 23.—By order of the president, General Funston has been directed to cease further discussion of public questions. He is also refused leave of absence to attend and speak at the Middlesex banquet in Boston.

Following is the text of the letter to General Funston:

"War Department, Washington, April 22, 1902.

"Sir: I am directed by the president to instruct you that he wishes you to cease further public discussion of the situation in the Philippines, and also to express his regret that you should make a senator of the United States the object of public criticism or discussion.

Very respectfully,

"Wm. Cary Sanger, Acting Secretary of War."

"Brigadier General Frederick Funston, Commanding Department of the Colorado, Denver, Col."

At a banquet last Saturday night of the Colorado Sons of the Revolution, General Funston is reported to have said to Senator Hoar: "I have only sympathy for the senator from Massachusetts, who is suffering from an overheated conscience."

Probably what caused the issue of this particular letter was an application from General Funston for leave of absence in order that he might attend the banquet to be given in Boston by the Middlesex club. It was understood that he was to deliver another address there, and as the president deprecates the discussion of public questions in this fashion by United States officials and officers, this letter was sent. The request for leave of absence was refused. A copy of Mr. Sanger's letter was forwarded to Senator Hoar.

FUNSTON SORRY.

Admits He is Liable to Lose His Temper Over Philippines.

Denver, April 23.—When shown this afternoon a copy of the order issued by Acting Secretary of War Sanger by direction of the president, General Funston said:

"I think it possibly refers to my remarks on the Philippines at the Sons of the American Revolution banquet last Saturday night. I said nothing there but what I had said before, and the manner in which I was introduced by General Hale at the function naturally called for remarks on the Philippines. If my remarks of that occasion are not satisfactory to my chief, I regret it."

"I am the last man to do anything prejudicial to military discipline, but, as I said at the above mentioned reception, when I talk on Philippine questions I am liable to lose my temper. But truth does not always lie at the bottom of the well. Until I hear from President Roosevelt I have nothing to say pro or con."

Continuing, he said that in future his public utterances would be free from any reference to the Philippines, and he intimated that his speeches, as printed, were, as a rule, full of misstatements and very badly garbled.

To Stop Boer Cattle Rushes.

London, April 23.—The war office to-day shipped one hundred miles of iron fence material to South Africa. It is intended to reinforce the blockhouse barbed wire fences and stop the Boer cattle rushes.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN

SESSION LAST NIGHT AN INTERESTING ONE.

Discussed the Lighting Contract for Over Two Hours and Then Voted to Leave it With the Committee to Ascertain the Cost of Lighting the City for One Year Instead of Four—Communication from Mayor Studley.

A special meeting of the board of aldermen was held last night for the main purpose of taking action on the proposed new electric lighting contract, but after the members of the board had had a good time making suggestions and motions for an hour or more it was finally voted to refer the matter to the committee on lamps for the purpose of having them find out from the United Illuminating company what it would cost to light the city for one year instead of for four years, as the proposed contract figures on.

Some of the members of the board wanted to vote to order the adopting of the new contract, and others were in favor of letting the matter go over until the next meeting of the board, to be held a week from Monday night.

Alderman Miller started the ball rolling by asking the clerk to read the contract, which is entitled "Exhibit CC" in the journal. When this was done Alderman J. J. Walsh asked the chairman of the committee on lamps, Alderman Sayers, to make some sort of a report on what had been done by the committee, but he got little satisfaction, as Mr. Sayers practically said, "There is nothing doing." The latter was asked by Alderman Corcoran as to whether the report read was the one approved by the corporation counsel, and he said it was, and that he thought it was a good and fair one.

Alderman O'Keefe was not satisfied with that, and he requested that the clerk read the opinion—a long one, too—of Corporation Counsel Daguerre, which was done to the great interest of all. Alderman Moyle saw trouble ahead and moved that the report of the committee be accepted, the recommendation adopted and the order passed passed. His motion was lost, not by a vote, but by the motions, suggestions and amendments of nearly all in the chamber, and when the smoke cleared away the board was just where it was when the meeting opened.

Alderman Wallace gave an interesting essay on the progressiveness of the times, and said that it would not do for the city to agree to the four-year contract, as somebody was apt to make an invention in the light line that would put the light under discussion in the dark, and so he did not think it wise to have the city bound down under a four-year contract in anything. He also said that he didn't think the city had the right to make a four-year contract with the lighting company, as it was voting for a thing for which there was no appropriation.

Then it was that Alderman O'Keefe moved an amendment to the original motion to have the report of the committee referred back for the purpose of finding out the cost of lighting for one year.

Alderman Alcorn and Moyle were in favor of getting more bids from outside firms, the latter saying that there was not enough data upon which to go ahead in the matter. Alderman J. J. Walsh, Walter Walsh, Miller, Wright and two or three others had a voice in the fun that followed, and the meeting ended by the passing of the vote already mentioned.

Previous to the discussion on the lighting contract a communication from Mayor Studley was read suggesting that the board take action on a communication, sent to him from the local branch of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the effect that they do what they can to have the next annual session of the brotherhood meet in this city in May, 1904. Mayor Studley pointed out the fact that the convention would bring about one thousand or fifteen hundred visitors to the city, and that it would bring people here from all parts of the United States. He said he thought it would be a great thing for New Haven, and earnestly recommended that the matter be referred to an appropriate committee that would take action immediately. It was accordingly referred to a committee of two aldermen and three councilmen, to report at the next meeting of the board.

The reports of the committees on streets, claims and sewers were received and disposed of in the usual manner.

Two Deaths.

Miss Fannie Treloar, aged twenty-four years, of 48 Stevens street, died last night at 10:30 o'clock with consumption at her home. She was well known in musical circles here and leaves a large acquaintance of friends here who will mourn her loss. She was the daughter of Mary and the late William Treloar and leaves besides her mother, a brother and a sister.

Mrs. Christina Clark of Columbus avenue died yesterday in Grace hospital with consumption, after being there less than a week. She was fifty-one years of age and was the sister of Captain Tullock of Spring street.

Increase for Lawton's Widow.

Washington, April 23.—The house committee on pensions to-day reported bills increasing the pension of the widow of General Lawton from \$30 to \$50 per month and of the widow of Rear Admiral Fife a like amount.

THE HOWE & STETSON STORES.

New Haven—Thursday, April the twenty-fourth

Second Day of Ribbon Sale.

Tremendous selling—very small prices. Seemed almost as if the whole town was here yesterday—buying, too.

Haven't had so important a ribbon event in the past four months—that is, so many ribbons; such a variety; and such low prices.

At 12½ Cents the Yard.
25 Cent and 35 Cent Ribbons.

A gathering of many kinds and many widths and a ridiculous price.

White Taffetas—Corded, 4 inches wide. Value 25c	Mousseline Taffetas—Soft finish, excellent colors; widths No. 40, No. 60 and No. 100. Value 19 and 25 cents.	Satin Taffetas—Colored. Pure silk and soft. Widths No. 16, No. 22, No. 40, No. 60, No. 80, and No. 100. Value 19 to 35 cents.
Plain White Taffetas—very soft. 3½ in. wide, value 19c.	Satin Liberty—fine quality—navy only. 4½ inches wide. Value 35 cents.	Satin Grosgrains—white only. No. 16 width. Value 19 cents.
Moire Taffetas—3½ inches wide, in white, light blue, pink, turquoise, mauve, lavender, green. Value 19c		

At one price, 12½c the yard.

Satin Gros Grain and Satin Taffeta and Satin Taffetas, in Grosgrains.

No. 2 width only. In white, light blue, pink and cream. 60 cent value. 30c for piece of 10 yds.

Black Velvets, with satin back.

These are much better than the general run of black velvet ribbons, and are all pure silk—no "chappe."

No. 1 width, regularly 6 cents, 40c the yard	No. 5 width, regularly 21 cents, 16c the yard
No. 1½ width, regularly 8 cents, 6c the yard	No. 7 width, regularly 25 cents, 18c the yard
No. 2 width, regularly 13 cents, 8c the yard	No. 9 width, regularly 31 cents, 21c the yard
No. 3 width, regularly 15 cents, 11c the yard	No. 12 width, regularly 37 cents, 25c the yard
No. 4 width, regularly 19 cents, 14c the yard	No. 16 width, regularly 41 cents, 28c the yard

Black Taffetas, all pure silk.

No. 5 width, 8 cent value, 3c the yard	No. 22 width, 19 cent value, 18c the yard
No. 7 width, 9 cent value, 4c the yard	No. 40 width, 21 cent value, 16c the yard
No. 9 width, 12 cent value, 6c the yard	No. 60 width, 24 cent value, 17c the yard
No. 12 width, 15 cent value, 8c the yard	No. 80 width, 28 cent value, 19c the yard
No. 16 width, 17 cent value, 10c the yard	No. 100 width, 33 cent value, 21c the yard

HOWE & STETSON.

A PLEBISCITE FAVORED.

Upper House of Danish Parliament Acts on Treaty.

Copenhagen, April 23.—The Lands-thing (upper house), by 34 to 30 votes, to-day adopted the majority report on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States. The treaty now goes back to the Folkething, or lower house.

Three reports have been submitted to the upper house of the Danish parliament on the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West India Islands. The Right, constituting the majority, favored deferring the ratification of the treaty until after a vote, in which only electors and members of the Colonial Council of the islands shall take part. The second, minority, or Ministerial, report favored the unconditional ratification of the treaty. The third report, that of the Independents, numbering ten members, favored the ratification of the treaty, dependent upon a following plebiscite of all the inhabitants of the islands.

Telegraph Briefs.

New York, April 23.—A manuscript Bible of the eighteenth century, of which the cover is profusely decorated with amethysts, diamonds and sapphires, was held to-day for appraisal by the United States customs officials. The precious volume was the property of J. S. Morgan, a nephew of J. Pierpont Morgan, who purchased it in Italy and who arrived on the steamer Germanic to-day. The price paid by Mr. Morgan is said to have been \$50,000.

New York, April 23.—Application was made to-day to Justice MacLean, in the supreme court by Sylvester B. Hovey of Newbury, Mass., for an injunction to restrain the corporation of Schwarzschild & Straussberger from assessing its capital stock for \$200,000. Justice MacLean reserved decision. Hovey sued as a holder of 425 shares of the corporation's stock.

Baltimore, April 23.—A deal was consummated here to-day by which the Merchants' Trust company of New York became the owner of the leading electric railway light and power companies of Richmond, Va., and a consolidation of all the companies in that section will follow as a result. About \$20,000,000 is involved.

New York, April 23.—The electric light show from the torch of the Statue of Liberty, New York harbor, which was extinguished in the fire part of March by the lightning department, was re-lighted to-night under supervision of the war department to which its control has been transferred.

Philadelphia, April 23.—Spontaneous combustion in Thomas B. Wanamaker's barn at Meadowbrook started a fire which completely destroyed that building. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

MEMORIAL DAY PROGRAMME.

Announced Last Night by the Committee.

The Memorial day committee that will have charge of the city's part of the entertainment on that day met last night in the mayor's office and fixed upon a programme to be rendered in Music hall in the afternoon. The committee has selected Rev. Harvey E. Burnes as the speaker of the day. There was a large attendance at the meeting, a number present representing different patriotic organizations, etc. The programme that will be rendered and which was adopted last night was as follows:

Selection—Orchestra.
Remarks—Chairman T. E. Worthington.
Invocation.
"Tenting on the Old Camp Ground."
Reading—Roll of Honor.
Bugle call.
Solo—"The Star Spangled Banner."
Address—Rev. Harvey E. Burnes.
Selection by a quartet.
Reading—Parson Isbell.
Selection—Sons of Veterans' Drum Corps.
Solo—"The Sword of Bunker Hill."
Selection—Quartet.
Selection—Sons of Veterans' Drum Corps.
Selection—America, orchestra and audience.
Close—Good Night—Orchestra.

\$5,000 Fire in Winsted.

Winsted, April 23.—The Beardsley house, owned by Representative George L. Lilley of Waterbury, was badly damaged by fire to-day. The fire originated in the kitchen range and quickly burned its way up to the roof. The loss is estimated at \$5,000, fully insured. Most of the damage was caused by water, the entire hotel being completely drenched.

Nothing Definite Decided Upon.

New York, April 23.—The conference which has been in session for the past two days between the National Founders' association and the Iron Moulders' union of North America concluded its labors to-day. The conference was called to discuss demands made by the union for a nine-hour work-day, ten hours being the present workday in the foundries. The question of wages and shop rules was also discussed, but nothing definite was decided upon between the two organizations, especially as regards the nine-hour work-day.